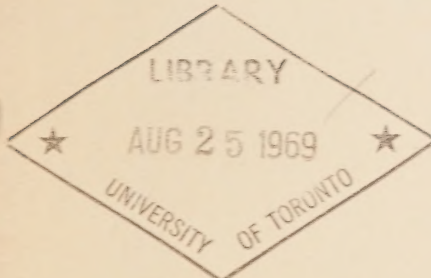


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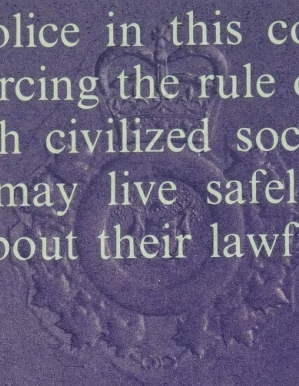
Ontario  
Provincial police  
Report



# 1909 1969 50TH ANNIVERSARY



“The police in this country are the instrument for enforcing the rule of law; they are the means by which civilized society maintains order, that people may live safely in their homes and go freely about their lawful business.”



Report of the Royal Commission  
on the Police 1962 (Imperial)







MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
AND  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Eric Silk, Q.C.,  
Commissioner,  
Ontario Provincial Police,  
125 Lake Shore Blvd. East,  
Toronto 220, Ontario.

Dear Commissioner Silk:

The citizens of the Province of Ontario owe much to the Ontario Provincial Police Force for a dedicated service through the years. We in government particularly are most grateful and on the occasion of its 60th anniversary I join with my colleagues and others in congratulating your splendid Force.

Yours very truly,

A. A. Wishart,  
Minister of Justice  
and Attorney General.

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*Eric Silk, Q.C.*  
Commissioner



## ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

125 LAKE SHORE BLVD EAST  
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

365-4401

### FOREWORD

As our society grows ever more sophisticated, and the nature and occurrence of crime more defiant, the task of ensuring that Ontario is a safe and better place in which to live, or visit, grows more challenging and more complex for the policeman.

In the past 60 years the very nature of the policeman, his training and his task, have altered substantially. Instruction must be continuous; knowledge must be updated frequently in such matters as the state of the law, aids to the police, and current police matters. The criminal is no longer an amateur; the policeman must be his equal whatever his specialty may be.

With the scientific developments which are available to the policeman and the criminal alike, all policemen must work together; all forces as one. Efficient intelligence is essential; accurate liaison indispensable.

It is gratifying to know that as we celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Force's founding, and in that rôle which renders us the final guarantor of law observance in Ontario, we take our proud place among the outstanding police forces of Canada and of the free world.

*Eric Silk*  
(Eric Silk)  
Commissioner.



The evolution of the "Ontario Provincial Police Force" began with the First Parliament of Upper Canada, convened at Niagara-on-the-Lake on the 17th of September, 1792.

It was during this Session that provision was first made to form a "police system" in Upper Canada (Province of Ontario). The province was divided into Townships and Counties with the Counties additionally grouped into Districts, as, for instance, the District of London; the District of Niagara. It was in these various Districts that the First Parliament ordered Gaols and Courthouses built.

On the 31st of May, 1793, the Second Session of Parliament met and further provision was made for the nomination and appointment yearly of a sufficiently discreet and proper person to serve in the Office of High County Constable in each Provincial District. Also, to nominate and appoint sufficient number of persons to serve in the Office of Constable in every Parish, Township, reputed Township or place. This perpetuated the English Common Law requirement that every free, fit and proper person be liable to service as a Constable, that all persons might enjoy the badge of free citizenship. The yearly service of untrained, unpaid citizens was superseded by the employment of paid police following the institution of Town and City Police Departments in the middle eighteen hundreds.

The year 1867 marks Confederation. To this point you have the salaried City and Town Police, and Rural or Provincial Police, the latter unpaid in the main except by the Fees system. Ten years passed and a major reform took place, for by the "Constables Act" R.S.O. Chapter 82, 1877, the necessity of giving certain Constables jurisdiction throughout the province as a whole became recognized.

With the opening up of the province and the resulting rapid growth in population and industry, it soon became evident that the task of law enforcement in the province could no longer be entrusted to a scattered group of men restricted in their authority by geographical boundaries.

In July, 1875, the first salaried "Provincial Constable" was appointed to act as "Detective for the Government of Ontario". He was John Wilson Murray, who later received his permanent appointment on March 16th, 1877, under the provisions of the Constables Act. Murray, who before this had acquired province-wide renown as Head of Detectives for the Canada Southern Railroad, was under the direct charge of the Attorney General of the province, Sir Oliver Mowat. He was given the unprecedented authority to "pursue and apprehend criminals wherever they sought refuge." During his 31 years as a law enforcement officer for the Government of Ontario, he accomplished this with singular success.

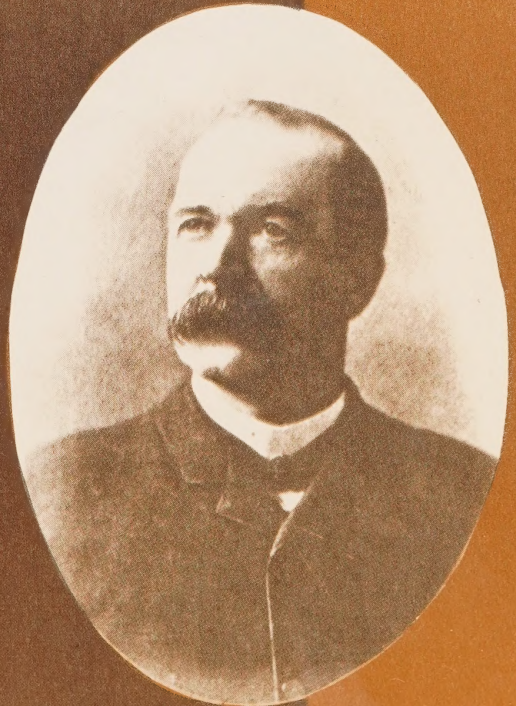


Many of his noteworthy cases have been recorded in his book "Memoirs of a Great Detective."

The new Constables Act empowered County Judges to appoint, between sessions of the courts, additional constables who, though not permanently employed, would be authorized to carry out their duties in any part of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor of the province was also given authority to appoint constables for any judicial, temporary or territorial District of Ontario not attached to a county.

This method of policing the province - considered adequate for the era - continued into the first years of this century.

*Lower Right: John Wilson Murray*





1909

## THE NEW FORCE

In 1903, silver ore was discovered near Cobalt, followed by gold ore in the Porcupine area. With the inevitable rush of miners and prospectors to these "mining camps," and the subsequent lawlessness, the necessity for a more comprehensive system of law enforcement became desirable, and in consequence, on October 13th, 1909, an Order-in-Council decreed the establishment of a permanent force of salaried police constables



Above: Laing St., Cobalt

Left: Superintendent Joseph E. Rodgers

Opposite Page: October 13, 1909, Order-in-Council Creating the Ontario Provincial Police Force.

to be designated "The Ontario Provincial Police Force." With a complement of 45 men, the Force came into being under Major Joseph Edwin Rogers as its first Superintendent, who in 1884, had been appointed Ontario's second salaried "Provincial Constable." The starting salary for constables was \$400.00 a year, increased to \$900.00 in 1912.



1909

TO HIS HONOUR

John Morrison Gibson, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada,  
Esq., Esq., Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on matters  
referred to their consideration.

PRESENT:

The Honourable

*Mr. D. Whitney*

in the Chair

Mr. *Hay*

*Mr. Macpherson*

Mr. *James*

*Mr. Macpherson*

Mr. *Whitson*

Mr. *Wynne*

Amended by C-in-C 15-4-57

221  
262

Mr. *McNamee*

Mr. *Colman*

Mr. *Duff*

ON MATTERS OF STATE.

May it please your Honour

*Upon the recommendation of the Honourable  
the Attorney General, the Committee of Council  
advise that the accompanying Rules and Regulations  
respecting the Ontario Provincial Police be  
approved by your Honour.*

*Respectfully Submitted*

*Chairman*

*12th Dec 1909  
S. A. D. J. Macpherson  
C. B. B.*

Approved and Ordered





the central division administered from Sudbury, and a western division with headquarters at Kenora. An inspector was placed in command of each division, with General Headquarters located in the Parliament Buildings at Queen's Park, Toronto.

Upper Left: "Muskeg Special," first passenger train with miners into Porcupine Area.  
Below: P.C. McKay, Insp. George Calbick and P.C. Lefebvre with recovered Silver Bullion.



## THE GROWING YEARS

During the first years, the new constables forged a high standard for a young force. In this endeavour they were supported by the Provincial Government which, by several Acts of Legislature, improved the status and image of the Force. One such Act, passed in 1914, made the commanding officer an ex-officio "Provincial Magistrate."

The Force was originally divided into two divisions, with headquarters at Niagara Falls in the south, and at Cobalt in the north. Two further divisions were then added in 1910,





The inspectors and their constables were charged with the investigation of all serious crime. They also supervised the conduct of circuses and travelling shows which entered the province annually. They enforced the Game and Fisheries Act and performed a major role in implementing the province's much flouted liquor laws, laid down by the Ontario Temperance Act. Superintendent Rogers was given personal charge of cases falling within the provisions of the "Extradition Treaty" and the "Fugitive Offenders Act."



Bottom Left: 1909-Constables, Niagara Frontier.

Right: Insp. George Calbick, Northern Division, Cobalt.

He was also a "Provincial Coroner." Such, then, was the constitution and jurisdiction of Ontario's Provincial Police Force during its initial ten years.





Timmins 3rd Avenue.

1912: O.P.P. Officers at Goldfields Hotel Timmins







*Major General Henry M. Cawthra-Elliot,  
C.B., C.M.G., Commissioner.*

# 1921

In 1921, a complete re-organization of the Force was carried out, aimed at the further strengthening of its image and effectiveness. Under authority of "An Act Respecting the Ontario Provincial Police Force," the title of the commanding officer was changed from "Superintendent" to "Commissioner," and on May 4th of the same year Major-General Henry M. Cawthra-Elliot, C.B., C.M.G., a member of the Militia Council of Canada, was appointed as the first Commissioner of Police for Ontario.

With this re-organization, the complement of the Force was considerably increased and Superintendent Rogers became head of the vital "Criminal Investigation Branch."



# 1922



*above: Major General V.A.S. Williams,  
C.M.G., Commissioner.*

*Top Right: Haileybury fire.*

*Bottom Right: First issue stetson hats.*

A further reconstruction took place in 1922, when the Force, now 165-strong, came under the command of Major-General V.A.S. Williams, C.M.G., formerly the Commander of Military District No. 2 in Toronto, who succeeded the retired Major-General Cawthra-Elliot. The Force owes much of its present structure to innovations made by Commissioner Williams, who served as commanding officer for a period of seventeen years, until his retirement in September 1939. It was he who was instrumental in bringing about legislation to divide the province into nine definite police districts, which were in turn subdivided into detachment areas; each district supervised by a District Inspector.





The disastrous fire of 1922, which swept through the District of Temiskaming, covering an area of 21 townships, taxed the resourcefulness of the Force when 24 men,

were immediately sent to the scene to establish police detachments in the area; and to assist with the distribution of large quantities of supplies and equipment to the







*Below: 1923-Manhunt for Leo Rodgers, North Bay, resulting in the shooting death of Sgt. Urquhart, on the extreme left.*



opposite page:

Top: First O.P.P. Marine Equipment  
Middle: 1926-Larder Lake Detachment.  
Lower: 1926-Commissioner's Inspection,  
Court House Haileybury.

afflicted. No less than 16 towns, villages and settlements were destroyed; 45 persons died and 1,774 families were rendered homeless. This prompt and efficient action thus maintained order and prevented further suffering and hardship.

In July, 1922, Commissioner Williams was authorized to create the non-commissioned rank of "Sergeant" in the Force, and such appointments became immediately effective at General Headquarters, followed in 1923 by the appointment of a sergeant within each district. This same year, the Quartermaster Stores Branch, as it is now known, was instituted at General Headquarters. Stetson



hats worn with khaki summer uniforms were the issue of the day and remained in use until 1925.

August 13th, 1927, marked the first occasion that an officer was transported to the scene of a crime by aeroplane, when a member was flown over 200 miles into the northern hinterland to investigate a murder. Also, as a matter of note, in this same year, the "speed limit" on the highways was raised to 35 M.P.H.





In 1928, Commissioner Williams visited Britain to make a study of British law enforcement methods. This study, conducted under the auspices of the provincial Attorney General, was directed at finding new methods by which to increase the effectiveness of the Force. A major step towards this end was made in February, 1929, when the "Ontario Provincial Police Training School" was opened, to which all new appointees were sent for a period of training. The post of "Staff Inspector" was created, such



persons to conduct the courses of training at the new school. A "Liquor Control Investigation Branch" was added at General Headquarters, with the full responsibility of enforcing the "Liquor Control Act," which



Above: First Gold Button, Red Lake Area.  
Right: Lawrence Carr, first Provincial Constable at Red Lake.



replaced the old Ontario Temperance Act, repealed in 1927.

In 1930 this expansion was further enhanced by the transfer of "Motorcycle" personnel from the Department of Public Highways. These men, together with the Force's own motor cycle officers in the north, were responsible for the enforcement of the "Highway Traffic Act," and motorcycles were used until the year 1944, when these machines were completely eliminated and replaced by "Patrol Cars." It is of interest to note that officers on general



Top: 1927 Northern Patrol.

Middle: 1928 Red Lake Detachment.

Lower: 1928 Department of Public Highways Traffic Officer.



duties wore a high-collared navy blue uniform, forerunner of the present-day attire, whilst the motorcycle officers' was khaki coloured, a uniform they continued to wear until their machines were phased out.

Thus the duties of the Force were further expanded to include the enforcement of Ontario's liquor and traffic laws, and the number of districts within the province was increased to 12 for greater efficiency.

In the latter half of the 1930's, the Force's complement rose from 295 in 1935 to 365 in 1940, primarily as a defensive measure against possible attempts at domestic sabotage and other disturbances prior to, and during the Second World War.

By this time, such internal improvements as the formulation of a co-ordinated training programme, the awarding of commendations for outstanding service, and the use of written police orders and regulations were made in the Force; all aimed at promoting the efficiency and morale of its members.



1929-A Provincial Constable and Traffic Officer.

1929-A Provincial Constable and Traffic Officer.

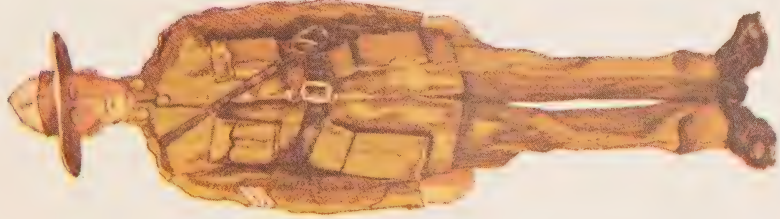




EARLY UNIFORMS



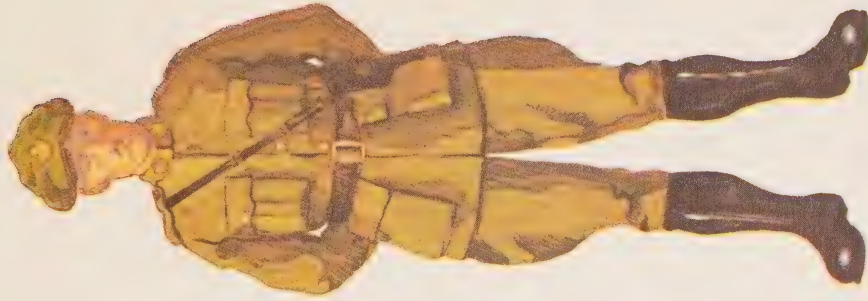
1909 - 21



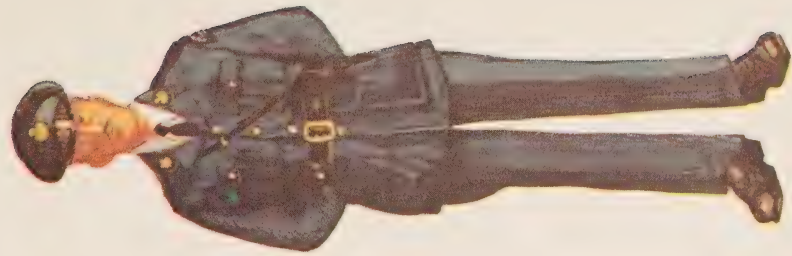
1923 - 25



1922 - 47



1930 - 44



1948 - 62



# 1939

In 1939, the administration of the Force passed to W.H. Stringer, then Deputy Fire Marshal for Ontario, who, until four years previously, had held the rank of Chief Inspector on the Force, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

The appointment of William H. Stringer was the first occasion that a man trained within the ranks was selected as Commissioner. His career began in 1910 and was characterized by many aggressive and successful investigations. His rapid advancement to chief administrator was an indication that the Force was to benefit under his command.

During his tenure as Commissioner, William Stringer was responsible for many advancements and improvements, among them:

- in 1940, the creation of the rank of "Corporal," giving further reinforcement to structure and discipline of the membership during expansion;

the first phase in the introduction of marked cars, which eventually replaced motor cycles as patrol vehicles.

- in 1941, the awarding of Service Bars for every five years of service.

- in 1942, the formation of the Anti-Gambling Branch.

- in 1947, the most notable innovation during his term of office, the establishment of a radio communication system encompassing the 11 southern Provincial Police districts, extending from Windsor in the west



Top: William H. Stringer O.B.E.,  
Commissioner.

Middle: Long Service Medal.

Top Right: First Highway Patrol Car.



to Ottawa and Cornwall in the east, and Parry Sound and Pembroke in the north, co-ordinated by a network of 41 fixed stations and approximately 300 mobile units, thus bringing into operation what was considered at that time as the largest, most modern police communication system of its kind in the world.

- in 1950, the introduction of the 20-year medal for long service and good conduct, Commissioner Stringer being its first recipient.

He also brought about the change in uniform to the present-day open-neck style; the issuing of .38 calibre revolvers instead of .32 calibre models; the equipping of all headquarters with submachine guns and gas guns; the use of launches for patrol on the lakes and resort areas, which has now ex-

ranked. However, the efficiency and adaptability of the Force was immediately demonstrated by coping with requirements necessitated by the war. Hundreds of volunteers, mostly World War I veterans, were hired, sworn in as special constables and formed into the "Veteran Guards," a body of men under direct supervision of members of the Provincial Police, and deployed throughout the province to protect vulnerable Hydro-Electric plants and the Welland Ship Canal.

There was also the police section of the A.R.P. (Air Raid Precautions Service), and the O.V.C. (Ontario Volunteer Constabulary),



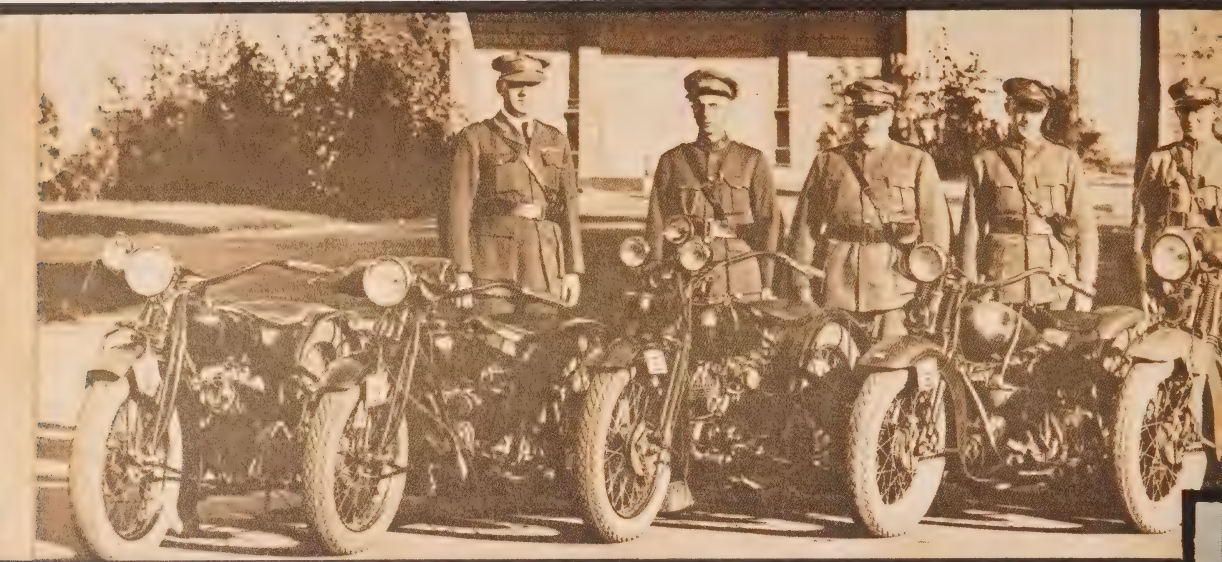
panded to the present-day Marine Section; also a housing and building programme whereby accommodation was provided, in certain instances, for personnel throughout the province.

The war years placed a heavy burden on the Force. Some 60 personnel obtained leave-of-absence to join the armed forces, thus depleting Force strength - already numerically small - to well under 400 of all

both made up of unpaid volunteers. Considerable assistance was given to the Canadian Active Service Forces, in such areas as escorting troops and equipment, and tracing deserters or absentees. Units of the United States Army were operating in the province, particularly in the Districts of Algoma and Cochrane. The Royal Norwegian Air Force was also in training at Gravenhurst, a camp which became known as "Little

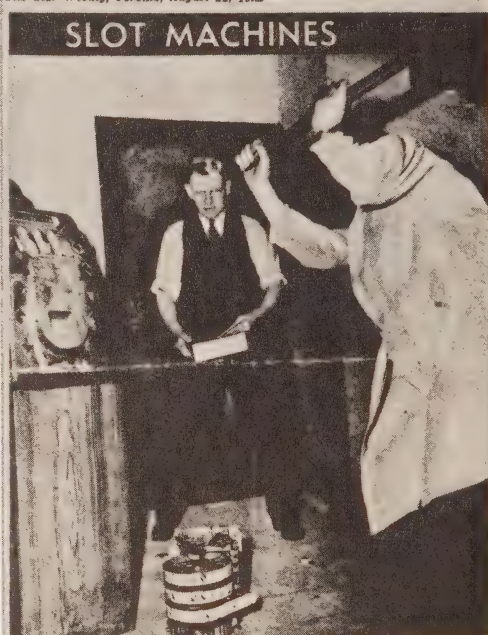






The Star Weekly, Toronto, August 22, 1942

## SLOT MACHINES

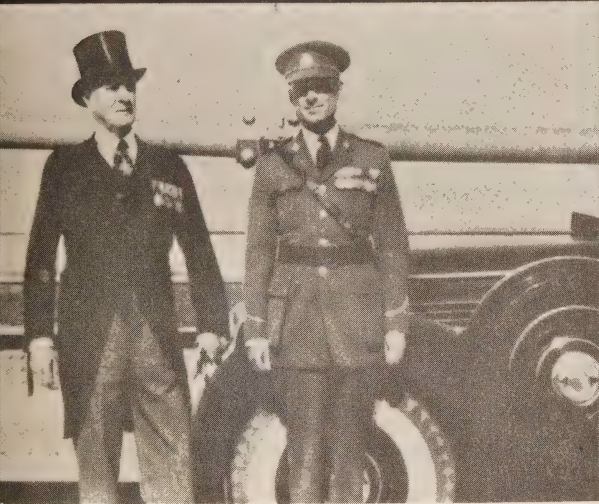


**SERGEANT OWENS** stands back as Constable Kennedy takes a crack at the inner works. Mechanical horse-races and pin-ball machines, if operated on the "pay off" principle, are also illegal.

Above: Department of Public Highways Traffic Officer.  
Lower Left: Coronation Day 1937- Provincial Constables F.R. Blucher, S. Irving and J.L. Whitty.  
Lower Right: 1925- Wawa Detachment and Lockup.







First O.P.P. Motorcycle Patrol.  
 1936- Opening of Ivy Lea Bridge-Commissioner  
 S. Williams and District Inspector A.H. Palmer.  
 1939- The Ontario War Council.



## AN APPEAL FOR ARMS

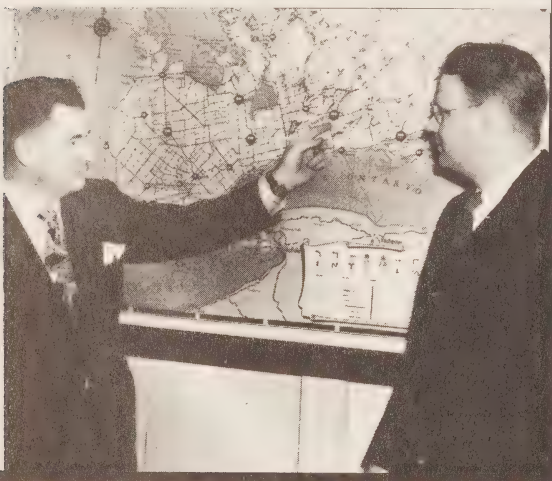






Above: Opening of O.P.P. radio system by Commissioner W.H. Stringer.

Below: Inspector of Communications T.H. Trimble and Professor E. Reid discussing network locations.



Norway." The co-operation between all forces concerned helped to build a bond of friendship with the people of Ontario. In recognition of this wartime alliance, the Force, through Commissioner Stringer, was awarded the "Order of the British Empire" and the "Haakon VII Cross of Liberation."

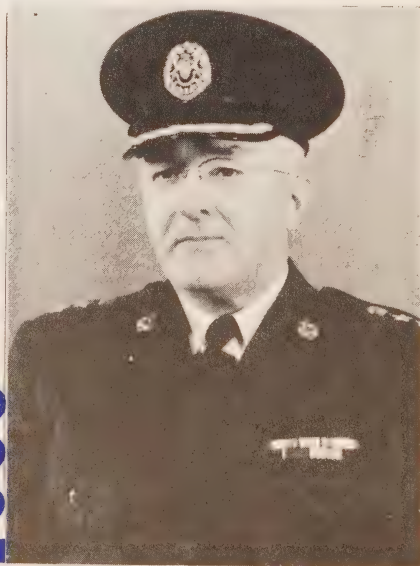
Members serving with the Canadian Armed Forces brought additional honours to the Force, as was the case with District Inspector F.B. Creasy. Joining the Provost Corps in 1940, he rose to the rank of Deputy Provost Marshall of the Canadian Active Service Forces in England. Upon his return to the Force in 1945, he was seconded to "Civil Defence" and given the responsibility of the formation of "Auxiliary Police" for civil defence purposes. This

operation subsequently led to the formation of today's O.P.P. Auxiliary comprised of 500 civilian volunteers in 17 units across the province.

A new Police Act was passed in the Ontario Legislature in 1946. This Act, in keeping with the new trends in police administration, repealed all former legislation and statutes governing the constabulary. Under the Act, the duties and responsibilities of the policeman were, for the first time, clearly specified. The Act also brought with it provision for the full-time policing, under contract, by the Ontario Provincial Police of any municipality in the province desiring such service. In addition, arrangements were made for the policing, during the summer months, of certain resort and vacationing areas. These arrangements still exist.

In 1953, the year of Commissioner Stringer's death, the strength of the Force was 1,296 uniformed personnel. The new Commissioner was Edwin V. McNeill, and like his predecessor, was trained within the Force, having joined in 1927. McNeill had the unique distinction of serving through all the ranks then in existence, his appointment

:Commissioner E.V. McNeill.



1953



to Commissioner coming just eleven years after he received his first promotion to the rank of Corporal in 1942.

His complete knowledge and appreciation of the problems confronting policemen resulted in his support of the formation of the Ontario Provincial Police Association. This association, in co-operation with the office



Rescue of Hurricane Victims.

of the Commissioner, continues to strive for the improvement of remunerative and working conditions of its members.

The adaptability of the Force was shown during the emergency created on October 15th, 1954, by hurricane "Hazel." This hurricane swept through the Toronto and Bradford areas destroying many properties in its path and killing at least 65 persons. Sixty Provincial Police officers were assigned to assist municipal police forces in the locality, and these men worked around the clock evacuating families and restoring order in the flood zone. Through the use of radio-equipped police cruisers it was possible to maintain communications between the various authorities and welfare organizations in the area.

On July 15th, 1957, during Commissioner McNeill's term of office, General Headquarters was moved from Queen's Park to its present location at 125 Lake Shore Boulevard East, Toronto. These new quarters were well appointed and made one of the finest and most complete police administration centres in Canada. Commissioner McNeill was responsible for the introduction of new equipment:

- in 1956, snow vehicles for use in the north.

- in 1957, special underwater breathing equipment for underwater search and recovery - the humble beginning of the present-day S.C.U.B.A. teams.

- also in 1957, a teletype service connecting General Headquarters and 15 of the District Headquarters.

It was during this year that a new district was created with headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie, bringing the total number of districts to the present-day 17.

Commissioner McNeill retired prematurely on August 1st, 1958, due to continuing ill health. His successor, Wilfred H. Clark, another Force trained officer, was in 1929, a member of the first group attending the then new Ontario Provincial Police Training School.



Commissioner W.H. Clark..

1958

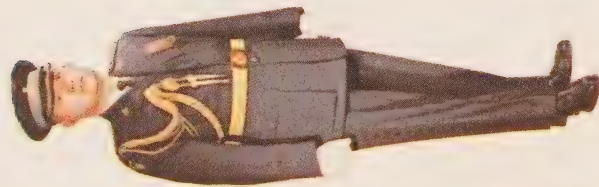
During Commissioner Clark's five years as commanding officer, ten new police buildings were constructed and occupied in the province, and in 1960 the teletype network was extended to include the remaining two districts in the northern part of the province, thus giving a complete service to all 17 District Headquarters.

In the same year, the Anti-Rackets Branch was established within the Criminal Investigation Branch to combat province-wide frauds and other related offences.

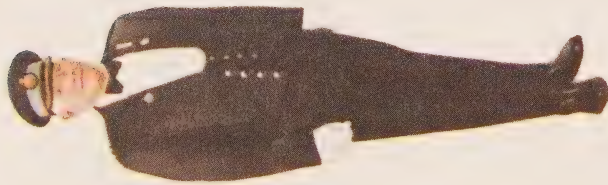
Commissioner Clark relinquished his post officially in March, 1963, prior to his appointment to the Ontario Police Commission.



# UNIFORMS OF THE FORCE 1969



AIDE de CAMP



OFFICERS  
MESS KIT



MOTORCYCLE PATROLMAN  
SUMMER



MOTORCYCLE PATROLMAN  
WINTER



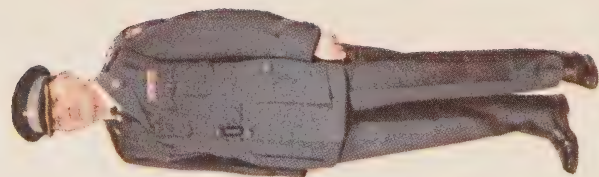
GENERAL SERVICE  
WINTER



GENERAL SERVICE  
SUMMER



WINTER ISSUE



COMMISSIONED  
OFFICER



# 1963



The year 1963 marked the beginning of a new period in the evolution of the Ontario Provincial Police Force. It was during this year that Mr. Eric Hamilton Silk, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Attorney General for the Province of Ontario, assumed command of the Force. Taking charge in January, he was officially sworn to the office of Commissioner on March 1st. His appointment also carried with it the rank and status of Deputy Minister within the Ontario Public Service, thus recognizing the importance of the office of Commissioner.

Early studies indicated a need for new concepts and complete reorganization of the administration and operation of this deployed force.

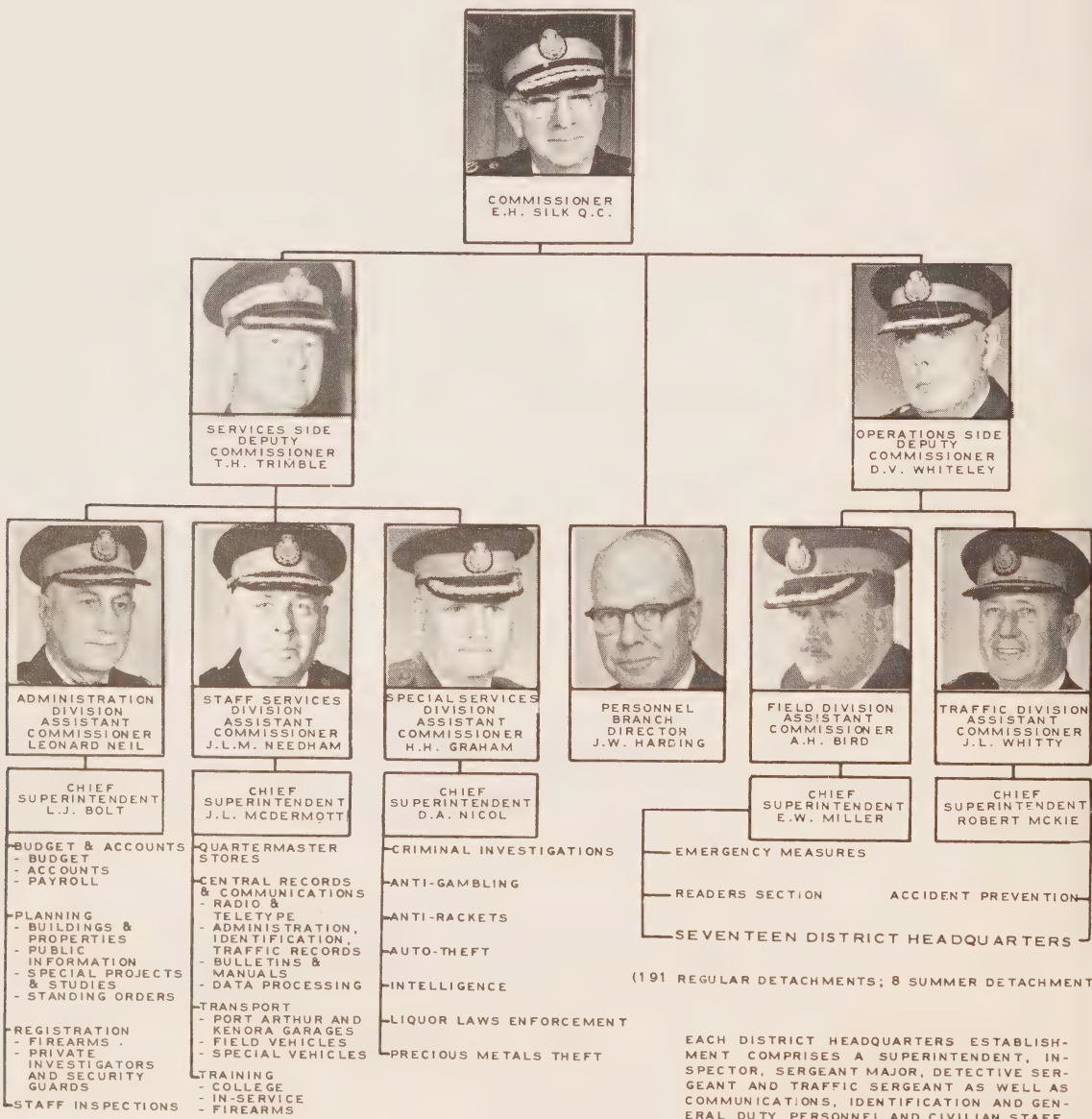
Redevelopment began with a new plan of organization designed to ensure the proper flow of administrative responsibility through an orderly sequence of command. To facilitate the desired results, the Force was divided into two sides, "Services" and "Operations" and five distinct "Divisions" arranged within these two areas.



The office of a second deputy commissioner, that had been abolished in 1954, was re-established, thus providing a deputy commissioner to command each side. "Services", primarily a General Headquarters function working in close co-operation and support of the Operations Side, controls three divisions, namely, the Administration Division, Staff Services Division, and Special Services Division. "Operations" controls Field Division and

Traffic Division, who are jointly responsible for activities in the Force's 17 Districts. Each Division is headed by an assistant commissioner with a chief superintendent as second in command.

The expansion to five divisions, resulting in the refinement of existing branches and the creation of new ones, based on the demand for specialization, comprises the Force's present day administrative structure under the Commissioner.





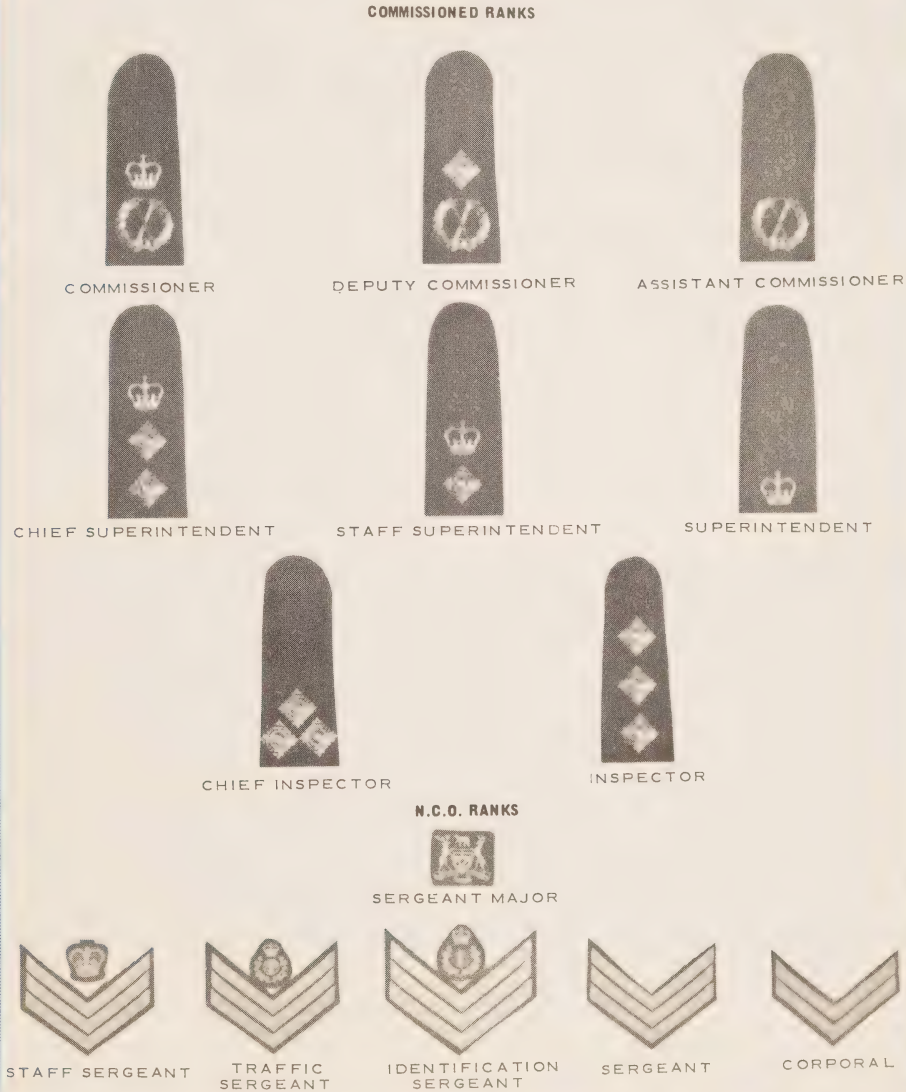
In support of the administrative changes, a new rank structure was also established applying new values to various positions.

Ranks are designed to indicate the area of responsibility and general functions performed by the holder. The "sides" system provides strong direction with respect to certain rank titles. The field rank of superintendent (formerly district inspector) denotes that the holder commands one of the Force's 17 geographic districts. By comparison the G.H.Q. rank of chief

inspector, denoting the head of a divisional branch, is of equal status.

The ranks of sergeant major, traffic sergeant and identification sergeant are all field ranks restricted to districts. Detective sergeants, assigned exclusively to criminal investigations, can be found both in districts and the Special Services Division at G.H.Q.

Similarly, inspectors, staff sergeants, sergeants and corporals, performing varied administrative and supervisory duties, also function in field and G.H.Q. positions.



The implementation of these two major developments launched a progression of changes that continue to mold the Force as is evidenced through the activities of the various divisional branches.



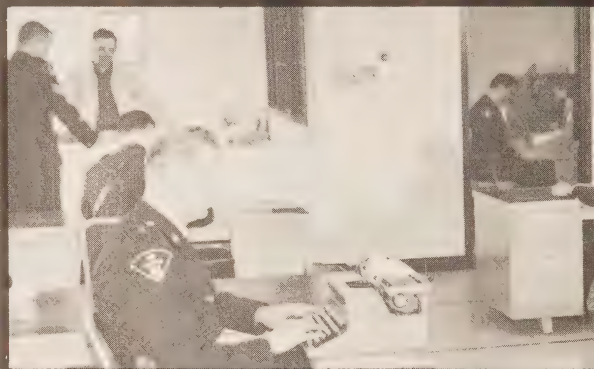
# ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The executive management and supervision of all financial and procedural matters pertaining to the proper administration of the Force is the responsibility of this Division and the four branches under its control.

**BUDGETS AND ACCOUNTS BRANCH** - attends to the distribution of salaries through its payroll section; the recording and accounting of receipts and expenditures in connection with the administration and maintenance of the Force, and coupled with this is the responsibility of co-ordinating requests regarding proposed expenditures and assembling these into a programmed Budget Forecast Report.

**PLANNING BRANCH** - This branch was formed to provide direct planning in relation to the building programme; building services supervision; police orders; special studies, and a public information service.

**BUILDINGS AND PROPERTIES** - supervise the acquisition of properties and the construction or leasing of accommodation,



and major alterations or repairs to existing premises. The previous random selection of office accommodation has been replaced by an organized building programme following the development of utilitarian type district headquarters and detachment buildings, incorporating basic designs adaptable to both present day and future requirements.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION** - was created to maintain a consistent flow of factual information to the public regarding Force activities. This has been accomplished by establishing a public information co-ordinator in each district with a press liaison officer in every detachment. The office of Public Information is also responsible for the pre-



paration of recruitment material, the design of displays and any matter of a community relations nature.

**SPECIAL PROJECTS & STUDIES** - undertake the compiling of Police Orders. These are a comprehensive series of volumes containing established policy resulting from studies conducted into administrative and operational procedures. Personnel prepare the majority of policy instruction issued to field members, and administer all Force libraries.

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*Opposite Page: Top to Bottom,  
: A District Headquarters Building  
: A Detachment office  
: A Detachment Interior  
: General Headquarters, Toronto.*

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## REGISTRATION

**BRANCH** - comprised of two separate registries; "Firearms", the central registry for all firearms registered in Ontario, and responsible for the registration and issuance of permits in areas other than those under the jurisdiction of the police forces of Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor, together with the investigation and processing of all applica-

tions for shooting clubs; "Private Investigators and Security Guards", charged with the registering and licensing of agencies, supplying private investigators and security guards to the public, and of all individuals employed by such agencies.

**STAFF INSPECTIONS BRANCH** - The administrative policy is maintained by ten staff superintendents who, through regular inspections, provide a direct liaison between general headquarters and field personnel. Their duty is to ensure that Force policy is being adhered to, inspect personnel, examine equipment and buildings for cleanliness and proper maintenance, and assess the morale, overall bearing and efficiency of the members in general.

In addition, special studies or investigations as may be required by the Commissioner are conducted by this branch.

## STAFF SERVICES DIVISION

Support functions essential to the operational efficiency of the Force are maintained through the technical services provided by the four branches of this division.

## QUARTERMASTER STORES

Considerable attention has been given to the quality, comfort and style of uniforms and equipment presently in use.

Modern fabrics, rigid specifications and supervised test programmes ensure the



acceptance of serviceable equipment for all functions, seasons and climatic conditions.

Retaining the traditional navy blue police uniform as regular issue, distinctive symbols have been applied in the form of a new multi-coloured shoulder badge and a light blue band to the peaked cap. The shoulder badge, comprised of the Ontario shield and the abbreviation "O.P.P.," is surmounted by the Queen's Crown, an exclusive characteristic of Crown forces.

This identifying insignia has also been applied to departmental vehicles, buildings and highway signs.

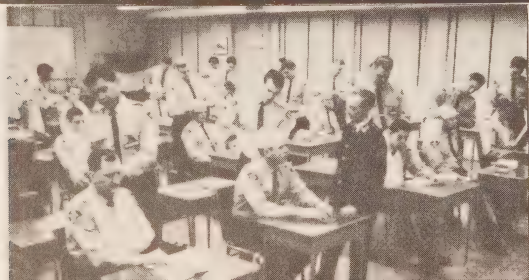
A complete departure from traditional wear was made with the introduction of a new summer uniform, blue-grey in colour, featuring a blouse-style jacket for issue to all ranks from cadet to staff sergeant.



:Quartermaster stores



:Classroom training



## TRAINING

Professional policemen require expert training and self-discipline supported by proper administration and good supervision.

The need for this enviable combination was recognized by this Force with the opening of the first O.P.P. training school in 1929. Adequate for that period, it has been necessary to apply more aggressive concepts and new instructional techniques to our training process that will perpetuate the flow of capable personnel for future senior administrative positions.

Toward this end, certain basic needs are satisfied through the Force's "Recruit Orientation Course" at the O.P.P. training college, Toronto. Upon completion, the new constable is posted to a detachment where he works with and under the constant supervision of a senior member. Within the first 18 months of his career, the new constable will also receive 12 additional weeks of intensive police training at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario.

Applying the principle of theory and practice, we have found it more beneficial to the learning process to divide the classroom training portion into three parts, each separated by several months of practical application in the field. Normally, this might have concluded the training process. However, in today's society, every policeman requires continuous training. With us, this need was fulfilled by the development of a decentralized In-Service Training programme that is unique among Canadian police forces.

Apart from the standpoint of professional grooming, the subject matter contained in the lectures forms the basis of the written examination in the Force's promotional process.

Having gained the first level of promotion, the Force provides additional training in administrative and supervisory techniques, followed by specialized courses in investigative procedures involving crime and traffic.



# CENTRAL RECORDS AND COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The maintenance of criminal records and associated activity has long been a responsibility of the Force. However, it was not until 1964 that a major re-organization of the records services, resulted in the formation of the Central Records Branch. Continuous development has occurred, and in 1967 the closely related Records Branch and Communications Branch were amalgamated to form what is now the largest special branch within the Force.

The purpose of the branch, aided by automatic data processing equipment, is to function as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative, crime and traffic matters. Equally important, it serves as a records centre, available to the police forces of Ontario on a round-the-clock basis, to record and disseminate data on crime and criminals, and to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

The branch also provides technical services as an aid to the investigator. Generally speaking, these include, fingerprint identification, crime scene and composite drawing, photography, a crime index (modus operandi), and the only identification file in Canada listing commercial laundry and dry cleaning marks.

Our radio communications system, inaugurated in 1947 and now one of the world's largest, is comprised of 94 fixed stations, 10 automatic repeater stations, 8 portable master stations, 1,260 radio-equipped mobile units, 90 monitors and 40 portaphones. This section of the branch is also the operational headquarters of the "Ontario Police Forces Teletype Network", commenced in 1965. It provides rapid communication with police forces everywhere and replaces the original intra-force teletype system introduced in 1957.

LATENT  
FINGERPRINTING



DATA PROCESSING



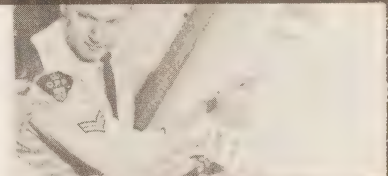
PHOTOGRAPHY



FINGERPRINT  
CLASSIFICATION



COMPOSITE  
DRAWING



PROPERTY



LAUNDRY & DRY  
CLEANING FILE



COMMUNICATIONS





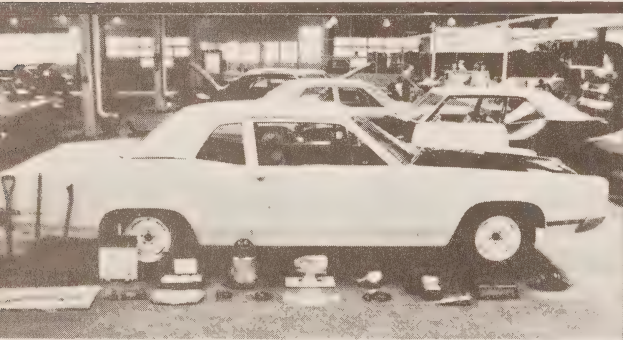
## TRANSPORT BRANCH

Prior to 1941, privately owned vehicles maintained by the individual with depreciation and mileage allowances, comprised the major portion of highway patrol equipment.

The modest fleet of 77 Force-owned vehicles stimulated in that year by the purchase of the first highway patrol cars, has developed into one of the largest fleets of police vehicles in Canada.

More than 1400 units, consisting of cars, motorcycles, trucks, jeeps, station wagons, buses, snow vehicles, aircraft and marine units, travel in excess of 60 million miles annually.

The procurement, maintenance and efficient operation of these vehicles is the responsibility of this branch.



In addition to preventive and general maintenance programmes, other activities include complete body repairs and repainting as well as the design and fabrication of special equipment and vehicle bodies.

## SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Force is required, by Statute, to maintain a Criminal Investigation Branch for the purpose of assisting municipal police forces on the direction of the Attorney General or at the request of a Crown Attorney. Assistance is also rendered to field units of the Force when required. Over the years this branch has developed into the Special Services Division, so titled in 1963, incorporating seven specialized branches.

Each branch is staffed by personnel trained in specialized fields necessary to cope with the highly diversified and technically proficient activities of the underworld.

**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH** - the purpose of this branch, also known as "Homicide," is to provide assistance to police throughout Ontario in the investigation of major crime. This includes murder, kidnapping, robbery and rape. The branch also investigates disappearances of persons under unusual circumstances, deaths being probed by the Supervising Coroner of Ontario, and alleged irregularities at all levels of government.



*:Bombing of private residence under investigation by Port Arthur Police Department, assisted by a Special Services Inspector.*

**ANTI-RACKETS BRANCH** - is responsible for the investigation of "white collar" crime, including diversified rackets and fraudulent schemes. Since 1968 another responsibility of this branch is the investigation into the manufacture and distribution, in Ontario, of counterfeit and forged instruments such as currency, money-orders, bonds and payroll cheques.

Many schemes and rackets manifest themselves separately in different jurisdictions throughout the province. While individual occurrences may indicate only a civil aspect, the correlated evidence or collective activities, when studied by the branch, may show a pattern of fraudulent intent.



**ANTI-GAMBLING BRANCH** - was established to conduct investigations into gambling and bookmaking offences throughout the province, for the purpose of suppressing disorderly houses and illegal gaming devices at travelling shows and carnivals.

**AUTO THEFT BRANCH** - established for the specific purpose of assisting police personnel in investigations relating to stolen motor vehicles, and in particular "Stolen Car Rings". Information relating to the theft of outboard motors and chain saws is also correlated by the branch.

A close liaison is maintained between the branch and police forces throughout Canada and the United States, as well as

of the Force. The branch assists municipal forces only when these are unable to cope with the problem themselves.

A major responsibility of the branch is the review of reports and other correspondence, submitted by personnel of the Force, relating to liquor. When sufficient grounds exist to support cancellation or control of a person's liquor privileges, the necessary recommendations are forwarded to the Liquor Control Board.

**PRECIOUS METALS THEFT BRANCH** - formerly known as the "Highgrade Squad," is administered from No. 15 District Headquarters at South Porcupine, with operational sections located at Timmins, Kirkland Lake

with the Ontario Department of Transport and automobile manufacturers.

**CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH** - personnel are charged with the responsibility of gathering and correlating information relating to criminal activity in Ontario, with special attention being given to identifying current and emerging criminal leaders involved in organized and syndicated crime.

Branch offices located at Windsor,

Niagara Falls and Ottawa offer a more effective exchange of vital information through liaison with police forces and related agencies throughout Canada and the United States, as well as with transportation and communications organizations.

Members of the branch also staff a joint forces unit at Toronto International Airport, maintaining observation on the "jet set" criminal.

**LIQUOR LAWS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH** - specializes in all phases of liquor investigations. Requests for assistance in investigations, come from the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, and personnel

and Red Lake.

The purpose of the branch is the enforcement of laws relating to the illegal trading in, or possession of, any rock, mineral or substance that contains precious metals. While the activity of the members is confined generally to the mining areas in Northern Ontario, they are available to assist anywhere in the province in investigations involving precious metals, utilizing their specialized knowledge and experience

in the identification of precious metals and "highgraders".

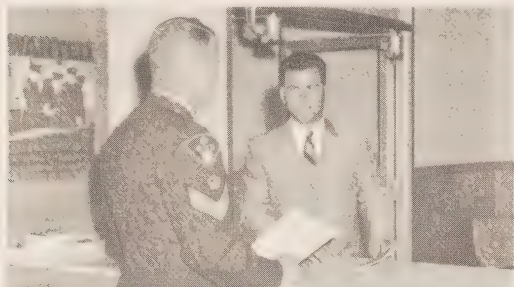
## PERSONNEL BRANCH

With the redevelopment of the Force, the personnel function was expanded to encompass and centralize the relative responsibilities of personnel administration. To accomplish this, a branch was established, headed by a civilian Director of Personnel who reports directly to the Commissioner.

The Classification Section of the branch deals directly with management, and is responsible for the evaluation of employee positions and specifications. The Recruitment Section has developed a new selection



procedure to fulfill the expansion programme, dividing the province into seven areas for the convenience of the applicant. This procedure consists of five separate stages, namely: screening application, written examination, oral interview, character investigation and thorough physical examination.



:Applicant



:Graduate

A Cadet programme, instituted in 1963, now makes it possible for young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty, and possessing grade twelve education, to apply for a career in the Force.

In spite of the high applicant standards demanded, this Force is one of the few in North America not encountering a recruitment problem. Successful candidates commence the one-year probationary period by attending the Recruit Orientation Course at the O.P.P. College, Toronto.

To maintain a progress record of each member, a Performance Evaluation Rating system was developed, in which the member's performance is reviewed by his immediate supervisor at semi-annual intervals. These reviews are attached to his personal file for future reference.

Promotions are assessed upon the individual's ability, and are determined by a merit system comprising five specific factors, namely: performance evaluation, district headquarters appraisal, written examination, seniority, and oral interview before a panel of senior commissioned officers.

Promotional competitions are generally held every two years for members up to the rank of inspector.

## FIELD DIVISION

The O.P.P. has emerged as the third largest deployed Force in the North American continent with an authorized strength of more than 4,550 uniformed and civilian personnel.

Statutes provide that we shall enforce federal and provincial laws in those areas that are not required to maintain their own police department. However, we also have special functions in those parts of the

province that do have their own force. These functions take the form of providing additional manpower upon request in maintaining law and order or investigating any offence in a municipality as approved by the Ontario Police Commission. These obligations are met by the Field Division, which is responsible for the supervision and operation of the 17 police districts - with headquarters at Chatham, London, Burlington, Niagara Falls, Downsview, Mount Forest, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Perth, Long Sault, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Port Arthur, and Kenora - and the activities of all personnel assigned to the 191 regular detachments and 8 summer detachments located throughout the province, as well as 15 municipalities under special contract.



Each district is under the command of a superintendent assisted by an inspector. A sergeant major is the senior N.C.O. and forms part of the district administrative staff. Other headquarters personnel with district-wide responsibilities include the detective sergeant, identification sergeant, traffic sergeant, and the accident prevention and public information officer.

District and detachment areas are primarily organized on a county and township basis, following judicial boundaries.

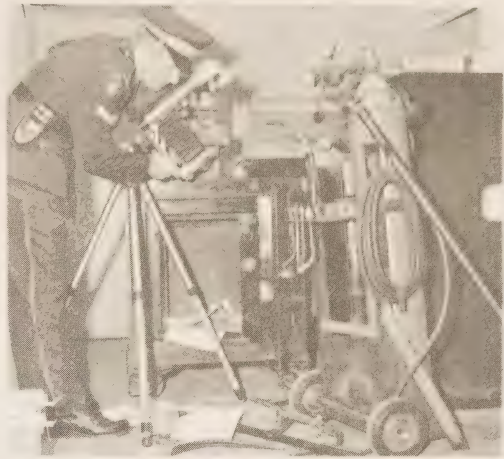
While the organization of O.P.P. districts remained intact, 68 municipal police forces have been taken over since 1967, in accordance with the government's policy of providing more effective police service throughout Force.

Where policing is our direct responsibility, law enforcement duties include traffic, crime, liquor, certain federal statute offences, municipal by-laws, state security, and any other activities related to the police function.

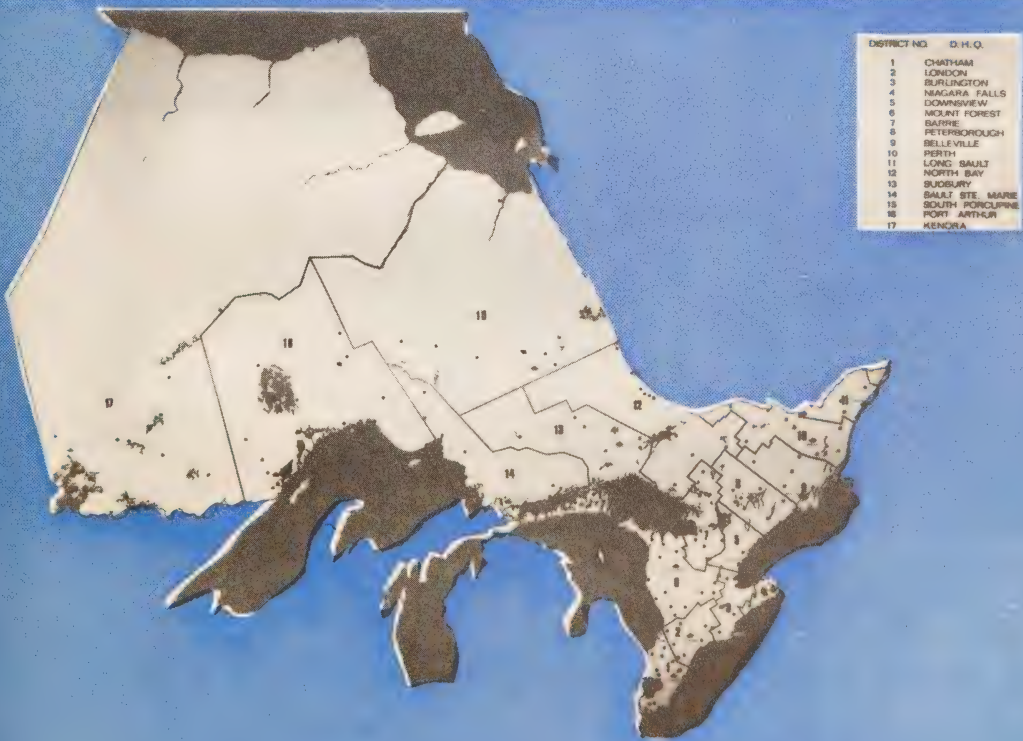
In addition to routine police duties, the expansion of specialized activities has

been necessary. These, like all other O.P.P. services, are available to other law enforcement agencies upon request.

DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION UNITS



The 45 skilled technicians who form the 17 district identification units attend scenes of crime and fatal motor vehicle accidents for the purpose of gathering and preserving physical and photographic evidence. Affiliated activities by these units include the operation of bomb disposal squads.





#### CANINE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS

The use of canine teams was commenced in 1966 and since that time have proved highly effective in locating wanted and missing persons and in recovering stolen property. Teams are strategically located near government institutions at North Bay, Sudbury, London, Mount Forest and Kemptville.

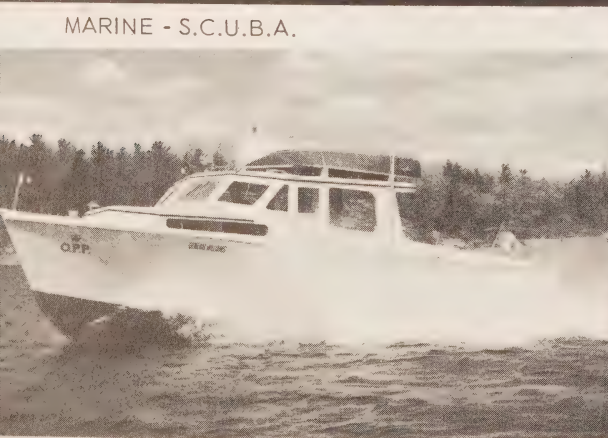
Each dog is quartered at the residence of his handler and goes on routine patrol in specially designed cage cars. Complete training facilities are maintained at No. 6 District Headquarters, Mount Forest, where refresher courses are conducted every six weeks to ensure that both dog and handler remain at the peak of efficiency.

placed a heavy burden on the Force.

In an effort to meet these responsibilities, the Force maintains a fleet of 51 marine units comprised of ten radio-equipped launches and 41 skiffs. The launches, up to 35 feet in length, are stationed on the larger inland lakes. Skiffs, up to 20 feet in length, are transported by trailer, permitting broader coverage of other waterways.



MARINE - S.C.U.B.A.



With 68,490 square miles of waterways within the provincial boundaries, amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada providing for certain boating offences has

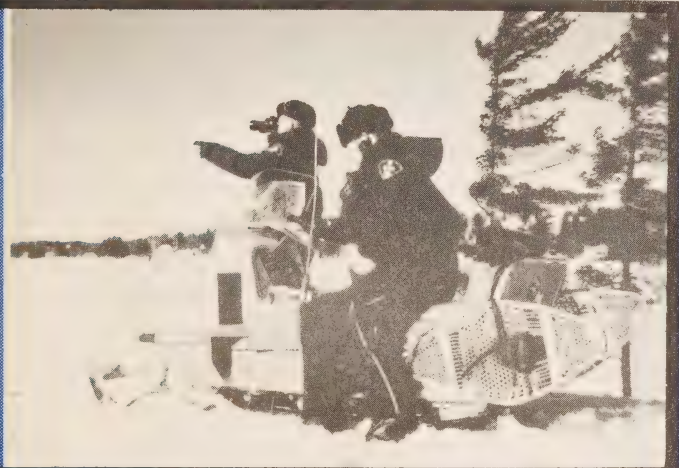


Working in co-operation with marine units, 56 qualified S.C.U.B.A. divers, trained for underwater search and recovery, provide an extension of service to the on-shore investigator. Divers are recruited from the regular ranks on a voluntary basis.



Today motorized snow vehicles provide greater mobility over long distances for winter patrols of cottage and resort areas and for search and rescue in the bush.

The year 1968 saw the introduction in Ontario of The Motorized Snow Vehicles Act. It came at a time when there was a tremendous increase in the number of these machines in use throughout the province. Resultant accidents, other types of mishaps, and violations relating to licencing and rules of the road, have substantially increased the workload of our field personnel.



Top Right: Auxiliary Police, Port Credit Unit.

## EMERGENCY MEASURES BRANCH

The branch has two roles; to develop an Ontario Emergency Police Services Plan, and to enroll and supervise the O.P.P. Auxiliary Police.

The Ontario Provincial Police has the overall responsibility for co-ordinating emergency police service plans for all Ontario police forces in the event of a nationalemergency. In this the Force works in liasion with the Emergency Measures Branch (Ontario), the Canadian Armed Forces, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The authorized strength of the O.P.P. Auxiliary is 544 all ranks. There are 17 units of 32 members each, located throughout Southern and South-Central Ontario. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force N.C.O. and the members receive training in all aspects of the police function, which includes patrol duties with personnel of the regular Force.



# TRAFFIC DIVISION

The second of two divisions formed in 1963, the Traffic Division is responsible for preventive and enforcement programmes on the more than 78,000 miles of King's Highways, secondary, county and township roads in Ontario.

To the benefit of the motoring public, this is accomplished through the Traffic Investigation and Accident Prevention Branches.

## TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Supporting the function of district traffic sergeants, the Traffic Investigation Branch conducts continuous studies of all known motor vehicle accidents to determine their causes and contributing factors. This results in selective enforcement programmes where accidents are occurring, with special attention to hazardous moving violations.

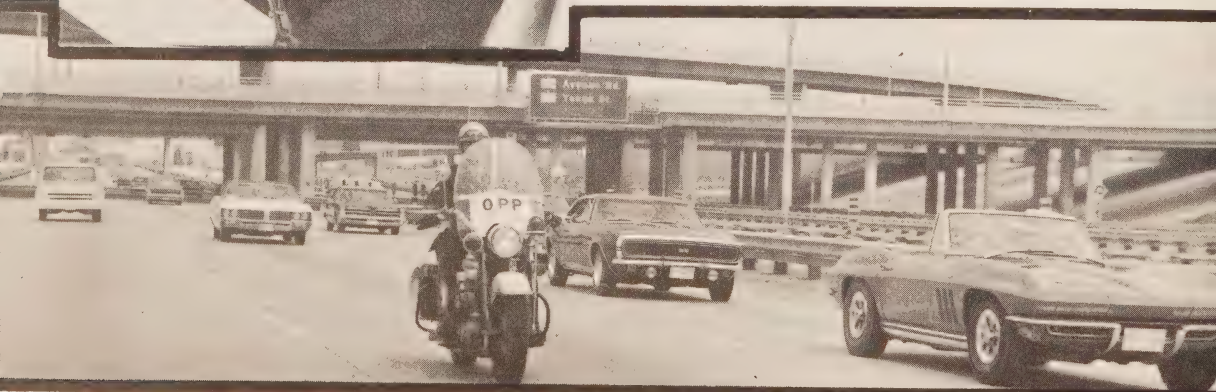
### AIR PATROL

In 1965, the O.P.P. became the first Canadian force to establish air patrols as a permanent extension of its traffic law enforcement programme. Five fixed-wing aircraft stationed at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sudbury and Ottawa, patrol more than 1,500 miles of highway marked in speed zones. Unmarked highways are patrolled for other moving violations. Subsidiary functions include searches, surveillance, transportation of urgently required medical supplies, aerial photography and other investigations.

### MOTORCYCLE PATROL

High density traffic areas have resulted in the gradual return of motorcycle patrols. Force-trained riders, selected on a voluntary basis, man the 120 machines presently in use. Generally restricted to summer use, a small percentage of personnel posted in metropolitan areas patrol 12 months a year.

Gold-coloured, retro-reflective safety helmets worn by the patrolmen have earned them the name "Golden Helmets" by local citizens. This title is also applied to the 17-man Motorcycle Precision Ride team that performs annually at fall fairs and special events throughout the province. Well-earned international recognition was obtained when the team represented Canadian Police at Canada Week in New York City during Centennial Year. The Golden Helmets will also perform at Expo '70 in Japan.





## ACCIDENT PREVENTION BRANCH

The Accident Prevention Branch, formerly designated the Traffic Safety Branch, was renamed in 1968. It functions as a control and development centre for all traffic safety and enforcement educational programmes conducted for the Force throughout the province by the 17 district Accident



Prevention Co-ordinators and 121 assigned personnel. The change of name is consistent with the branch's increasing involvement in other educational programmes, such as fire-arms, water and farm safety.

The branch also maintains two mobile display trailers, which provide safety exhibits for community relations functions.

Right: Commission Certificate

## SPECIAL HONOURS

Through the efforts of the present administration, unprecedented honours have been conferred upon the Force.

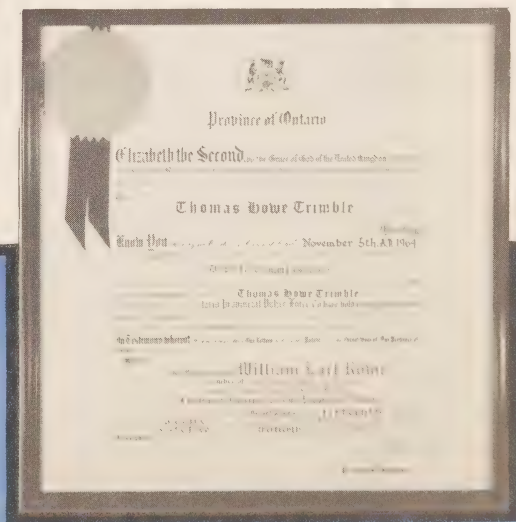
### QUEEN'S COMMISSION

In 1964, the Legislature provided, with respect to this Crown Force, the Ontario Provincial Police Force, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may:

*Appoint persons to be officers; and authorize the issue of a commission under the Great Seal to be an officer upon his first appointment to the rank of an officer.*

Thus provision was for the granting of the "Queen's Commission" to members of this Force in the same manner as maintained with the Canadian Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Accordingly, on March 18, 1965, His Honour W. Earl Rowe, P.C., LLD, D.Sc., Soc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, presented the first commissions to some 70 officers of the Force.





## AIDE-de-CAMP

In 1966, the first commissioned police officer was appointed to serve as an honorary Aide-de-Camp to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Ontario.



Aides-de-Camp are appointed for the term of the Lieutenant-Governor in office, to act as his personal assistants and look after his affairs in general.

## OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

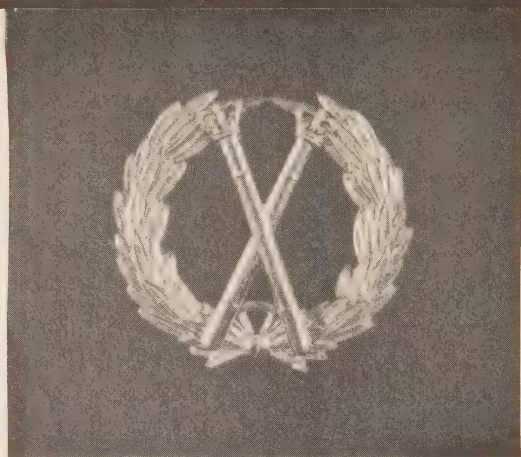
In 1967, the honour of participating in the official opening of The Ontario Legislature, together with senior representatives of the Canadian Armed Forces in the Toronto area, was granted to the Commissioner.

*Above: Aides-de-Camp in Ceremonial Procession.*

*Below: Opening of Legislature Queens Park, Toronto.*

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

### COMMISSIONER'S INSIGNIA:



In keeping with the British system, the insignia of rank for Commonwealth Police Forces having a "Commissioner" as Commanding Officer is traditionally "crossed tipstaves," encircled by a "laurel wreath." The laurel wreath, deriving its origin from Greek and Roman history, denotes a person of high office; crossed tipstaves are symbolic of British law enforcement dating back to the fourteenth century.

In February, 1964, the Ontario Provincial Police, in harmony with this designation, adopted the crossed tipstaves and laurel wreath as its Commissioner's rank insignia.





## COMMISSIONER'S SYMBOL OF AUTHORITY:



Commensurate with the insignia of rank worn on the person of the Commissioner, is the symbol of his authority, the "Tipstaff." The Tipstaff is perhaps the most ancient of symbols by which law and order was enforced. Historically, a Tipstaff was an Officer appointed by the Marshal of the Queen's Bench Prison. The peculiar title of Tipstaff takes its name from the instrument by which its holder enforced his duty, a tipped staff, a wooden

**"TEMPORA MUTANTUR, ET NOS  
MUTAMUR IN ILLIS."**

*Times change, and we change with them.*

staff tipped with metal and in more modern times with a brass crown. Accordingly, a Tipstaff is "an official carrying a tipped staff".

Some of the staffs were definitely means of protection being of stout wood with a heavy metal top, powerful enough to give sufficient force to an order or request if desired. Others were made of metal tubes the top of which could be unscrewed. Into the tube was inserted the Warrant of Arrest given to the holder of the office to execute.

In Ontario (Upper Canada) during the 17 and 1800s, Constables carried long wooden staves with the name of their township inscribed in the squared, top end of the Staff.

## ANNIVERSARY DINNER

The 60th Anniversary of the Force was commemorated at a Government Dinner held at Queen's Park on Friday, May 16, 1969. Some 300 guests were in attendance.



Left to Right: Major John N. Brown, Michigan State Police, Eric Silk, Q.C., Commissioner O.P.P., Director General Maurice St. Pierre, Q.P.P., M.F.A. Lindsay, Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Superintendent W.E. Kirwan, New York State Police.



Left to Right: Superintendent W.E. Kirwan, Mrs. E.H. Silk, The Honourable Charles S. McNaughton, Commissioner E.H. Silk, Q.C., Commissioner M.F.A. Lindsay, Mrs. Charles S. McNaughton.



# In Memoriam

## KILLED ON DUTY

1923

Sergeant J. URQUHART

1926

Inspector Thos. CONSTABLE

1928

Provincial Constable N.F. MAKER

1931

Provincial Constable  
J.F. MONTGOMERY

1932

Provincial Constable C. HEFFERON

1934

Provincial Constable R. LEMON

1936

Provincial Constable O.E. STOREY

1938

Provincial Constable E.A. SHEPARD  
Provincial Constable  
D.C. SHERVILLE

1939

Provincial Constable F.R. BLUCHER

1940

Provincial Constable A.J. FERGUSON  
Provincial Constable H.H. DENT  
Provincial Constable D.L. PICKELL

1945

Provincial Constable R.W. DUNCAN  
Provincial Constable G. YUILLE

1949

Provincial Constable R.G. MORDEN

1953

Corporal H.T. SHAUGHNESSY

1956

Provincial Constable J.A.C. BEHAN

1957

Provincial Constable P.H. DELARUE  
Provincial Constable P.R. SEBBORN  
Provincial Constable H.J. HARPER

1958

Provincial Constable W.J. JACOB  
Provincial Constable C.R. FULFORD

1960

Provincial Constable E.R. WICKENS

1963

Provincial Constable  
P.C. ARMSTRONG

1964

Provincial Constable A.M. PRODAN

1966

Provincial Constable J.R. MAKI  
Provincial Constable T.J. EMERY

1967

Provincial Constable J.I. HAMILTON

1968

Provincial Constable  
S.E. ANKENMANN  
Provincial Constable P.J. KIRK  
Provincial Constable B.E. BROWN  
Corporal J. SMITH  
Detective Sergeant L.J. CHAPITIS



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